Literary and Artistic Items. (Prepared for The Tribune from the British, French and German Journals.)

-In Paris, an old lady named "Mother Gertrade," known in all the di-tinguished families of that capital, lately died. Could she have written her life it would be a remarkable story, for she was a nurse for the sick, and had witnessed in the long course of her life many remarkable scenes. She had closed the eyes of Chopin , waited on Mirabeau, Sieyes, the Brothers Lameth, Barnave and the late Duke de Lauzun , applied lesches to the bloody Marat put a mustard plaster on Robespierre, and even held the head of Napoleon, when he had an attack of Not long ago she closed the eyes of a man who for twenty years previous to the Revolution of February, held the keys of the "Secret Fund," and who, before he died, ordered a glass of water, dipped his fingers therein, and breathed his last with these words; "I wash my hands in innocence." Mother Gertrude also witnessed the resurrection of a child, who is now one of the most distinguished women of Paris. The child had died, as it was supposed, and had been placed in its coffin-That night, the mother, who had cast herself on the foor in an adjoining room, in the bitterness of her grief, suddenly arose and was led by an irresistible feeling to look again on her child's face. On opening the door, she found it sitting up in the coffin, playing with the funeral garlands. This remarkable scene became the subject of one of Lamartine's

-The Kolmische Zeitung says " The Countess Bocame, who is a remarkably fine planist, has received a proposition, accompanied with the most favorable terms, from the agent of Barnum in New-York, to gire a series of concerts in the United States. This proposal she has, nevertheless, declined."

-In Paris and Geneva has just appeared the conchain of Johann von Müller's History of the Swiss Confederation, earried up to the present time, by MM.
Monnard and Vulliemin. This is the end of a work which was commenced sixty-five years ago. When Miller died the history was brought down to the year 149. Since his death the work has been continued by fourother authors in succession, and now stands complate-a national work, of which the Republic may well be proud. Robert Glutz-Blozheim took up the narrative where Muller stopped, and brought it to 1516. After his death, John Jacob Hottinger described the propess of the Reformation in the German Cantons. oming, however, to the part which the French Castons took in this great movement, it was decided to employ a native of those Cantons. The work was accordingly given to Louis Vulliemin, who completed the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centures. He was followed by M. Monnard, Professor in the University of Bonn, who carried the history down to the second peace of Paris, in 1815. Both he and M Villiemin had already translated into French the volumes of their German predecessors. Their own French volumes are now in the course of translation into German, and the work will soon be complete in both the languages of Switzerland, in each of which half of it was originally written.

-ROBERT BROWNING is discussed at some length by a critic in a late number of the Grenzboten, who finds that "his diction not only constantly offends the rules of usage and good taste, but, not seldom, of grammar , his figures are extremely bold there is no unity of feeling, but he leaps from the tragic into the comic in a burlesque fashion like Hene, but without the grace which rarely fails the latter." "His dramas exhibit nothing of the exagpersted manner of his lyrics. They are intriguepeces in the cold style of Calderon , the situations re arranged with great skill, but with persons with est flesh and blood." With all these deductions the enter admits that Browning has genius.

-The autobiography of BRETSCHNEIDER, the emiunt Theologian, is now publishing in parts in Gersany, edited by his son, Horst. The work is degribed as a faithful as well as interesting narrative of the life of its deceased author and subject, who must fill a prominent place in the history of that great theological development of which his country has latterly been the scene. He was a rationalist, but without aiming at the rejection or annihilation of the Christian supernaturalism. The sense of dependence on God which was the foundation of Schleiermacher's theory, he regarded as stupid mysticism, and the general tendency of the more recent philosophy as obscure, abstruse, scholastic and useless. He was a vigorous and unsparing controversialist, and the greater part of his writings are of that character Though an effective preacher and most industrious student, he also took care to give exercise to the body, and for this purpose was exceedingly fond o bowling. At Gotha he was employed to preach in the forenoons, and as the bowling-ailey was near the church, would go from divine service and spend the rest of the Sunday at his favorite amusement. This was noisy, and distructed the congregation who in the afternoon were edified by another elergyman. They accordingly presented Bretschneider with a petition, not to leave off bowling on Sunday alto-

pither, but to postpone it till after the services in the thernoon. The story, which is recalled to us by secby the announcement of his autobiography, affords a arious illustration of the difference in the German tiew of Sunday from that of the more puritanic Christians of America. -The little book which the Chippewa Indian Kah-

rega-gah-bowh, published here last year, has been ranslated into German and published at Frankfort, a honor we take it, paid rather to its Indian authorship than its essential merits.

-The distinguished painter Cornelius has been solicited by the Belgian Academy of Art to send the frand cartoons on which he is employed, to the great elgian Exhibition. Cornelius, however, fears to mk these drawings, the work of ten years, on a somey of such length, since their loss could not be replaced. They already fill two large halls, and will tensin a lasting monument of the painter's genius. even if the Cathedral, in which they are to appear as becoes, should not be erected during his life.

-Prince Demidoff has purchased the estate of San latino, on the Island of Elba, formerly belonging a Napoleon, and has received permission from the Ducan Government to establish there a Napoleonic Nueum. The Prince already possesses many thou ands of articles, which have either belonged to the Experor, or have some interesting relation to him.

-The Cardinal and Lord Bishop of Breslau, has bien occasion to express his opinion concerning the "Julation of houses of prostitution, considered from the Church's point of view. He would not recomband such establishments, but as a unversal evil, al les them to be endured. He adduces the testimony of the Fathers of the Church, St. Augustine, St. Borromaus, Thomas d'Aquinas, &c., who permitted Com. The Cardinal is therefore of the opinion, that he hindrance should be offered to the authorities in their regulation of these houses.

1 - Shakspere's tragedy of Coriolanus has been produced on the stage, at Vienna, with extraordinary spiender. The scenery, dresses and appointments of all kinds were irreproachable, but, although the play created a great sensation, the critics were not cute satisfied with the actors who sustained the principal parts. On the other hand, the training of the hundreds who represented the Roman mob, in all the passions necessary to be represented, with a perfective so delusive that the stage seemed to be lengthened out into all space, is spoken of as somethe remarkable in the history of dramatic represen-

-M.Auguste Comte, the celebrated mathematician author of the Philosophie Positive, and Professor in the Polytechnic School, has resumed his course of free lectures in the Palais Royal, which were combenced soon after the Revolution of February. He Staks every Sunday, to rather thin audiences, in then there are some ladies. His subject is: General History of Humanity. Among the students of natural science, Comto has numerous enthusi-

-The Allgemeine Zeitung contains some interestparticulars relative to the Slavic races of Hunsuy. It states that a convention of Slavie scholars. tales the auspices of the literary society of Matica looks, in Agram, will probably soon be held, to conoler the possibility of combining the different Slavic discrete into one language. This will be extremely discult, if not impossible, on account of the degree ion which the languages of the Slavic dock have attained. The Russian, Polish and Bo-

hemian, for instance, each contains a literature of its own, and could no more be fused into one language than the kindred tongues of France, Spain and Italy. There is more hope of extinguishing the subordinate dialects, spoken in Croatia, Galicia and

other districts. Each of the races of Slave stock takes a peculiar pride in disseminating and establishing its ownliterature and language. The Servian Society or Matica Scroska possesses a capital of 25,000 florins, besides a fund of 40,000 florins from the family of Tokoli, and one of 5,000 florins from the family of Nako. The Servian Institute owns a building in Pesth worth 50,000, and a garden in Aral. The Servians, more over, are far below the other Slavic tribes in literary

-A few articles from Hungary have been sent to the London Exposition, notwithstanding that passes were denied by the Austrian Government to Hungarian mechanics and manufacturers. Among the articles forwarded are: a piece of chased work in silver, by Szentpetery, representing the conquest of the Intian King Porus by Alexander the Great ; fire-arms from Pesth : trinkets from Zahnsdorf : work in furs. by Nicolai, and a new species of glass-ware, fabricated by the Honved Major Cornides, who, after repeated experiments, has produced a substance transparent as glass and pliable as paper. The conse quences of this discovery promise to be most impor-

-A Danish author, named Wachenhusen, has published a work entitled "The Youth of Thorwaldseh"-a narrative of the great sculptor's life, between the years 1770 and 1804. The materials were obtained from Thorwaldsen's letters and papers.

# Union College Commencement

Correspondence of The Tribune SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 23. Our American Colleges display a peculiar astronomical phenomenon at the time of their Commencement exercises. The constellation of stars. of various degress of brilliancy, which appears on Commencement-day proper, and then scatters its component over the thirtyone States, never more to reunite, exercises an idiosyncratic gravitation, which attracts from their own spheres various planets, which in turn shine forth, evening after evening, in anticipation of the final pyrotechny. Some brief notices of these I propose to give you.

"THE CHOICE OF PROFESSION" was the subect of an address before the " Theological Society" on Sunday evening, by Rev. Luther F. Beecher, M. D., of Albany. It opened picturesquely with a sketch of the progress of a young man, running in many respects a parallel course with the class addressed, and their aroused curiosity learned only at the close of the well limned bi ography that the young man was Saul of Tarsus. His inquiry, " What wilt thou have me to do !" led to the enunciation of the subject. An American young man must do something-but the want of the age is a manly, patient, Christian heroism. Men often lament in the downhill of their career, that "life is a failure;" but it is because they began wrong. A man who tries to climb to the moon will find his life a failure, and with good reason. As examples of the contraty. the lives of Howard and Judson were sketched with a few bold and characteristic touches, their names being wisely unenunciated; and the bold navigators scarching for Sir John Franklin were duly appreciated, the unostenta-tious, martyr-heroism of the missionaries, frozen up for years, unknown and unsought for, in the same regions, received a higher meed of admiration. But wealth is desired in a profession. The best wealth is that of the soul; and its hest attributes are Liberty, Contentment and Reputation. These are found united with higher and holier qualities in the profession of the ministry. Its battles the pious laity have also to fight; and to a full performance of these

duties the hearers were urgently exhorted.
"The Battle of Life" was the subject of the address before the "Senate" of Union College, by Hon. MITCHELL SANFORD of Hudson.— With carnest exhortation and feeling strength, informing his hearers that 21 years before he had been in their present position and could therefore feel with them, he depicted the field of life on which they now were about to struggle. The age of warriers is gone. The present age de-mands, Faith, Work and Will. The first was mands, Fath, Work and Will. The first was illustrated by Columbus on the Atlantic, and Taylor at Buena Vista; the second by one of our Jearned Judges, proud to avow his work as a shoemaker; and the third, with great impartiality by Jackson, Webster and Clay. His exhortation eing completed, an impressive series of warning against the protency of evil habits concluded

DAN MARVIN, Esq. of New-York, delivered an dress before the Kappa Alpha Society at the celebration of the Twenty-fith Anniversary, full of genial spirit and sympathy, and felicitous in its sketchings of the deceased members of the

S MILLS DAY of Ithaca, of the class of 1850, pronounced a Poem on the same occasion, marked by the same graceful thought and happy expression belonging to a volume of "Pencilings" published by him while an under graduate A sketch of the admirable Orations of Rev. Dr. Clark of Hartford before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and of Edwin P. Whipple before the Laterary Societies, I will send you to morrow.

Commencement Day dawned with the unfail-

ing brilliancy weich attends it here. Near two Orations (generally of a high order of merit) were delivered by about half the graduating class, and the degree of A. B. was conferred by the President (who grows younger at each anniversary) upon a class of seventy-six, and A. M. (in course) on thirty-nine.

following Honorary degrees were also I.L. D.-Prof. Theodore Irving, of the Free Acad-

D. D.—Per Lacesuck Prag. of Carroll College, Wisconsin Rev Thomas M. Ciark, of Hartford, Conn. Rev. James T. Spear, of Brooklyn Rev. Wm. C. Wisner, of Lockport.

A. M.—Stephen J. Seigwick, Classical Teacher, New York J. Romey Brooklead, Esc., William

A. M.—Stephen J. Sedgwick, Classical Feedber, New-York, J. Romeyn Broadhead, Esq., William F. Phelps, of the State Normal School, William McLaren, Principal of the Glenn's Falls Academy . Fessenden N. Otts, M. D., New-York. A. B.—Archibald McDougal. W. M. G.

# The new Project of a Township Settlement upon the Public Lands.

To the Editor of The Tribune

Having attended the lectures of Mr. Haddock upon the subject of a Township Settlement upon the Western Lands, I am desirous of exressing my views, and permit to say that I have springs from a conviction that the scheme suggested has no other merit than its combination of men and means to carry out commercialism as rankly as does existing schemes for villages, &c., in our neighborhood. Under it some 200 or more ien, with or without families, are expected to go ut West and buy 160 acres of farm land one each village land, and set about improving them, and then as fas; as the wants and aspirations of others shall impel them to go in search of Western homes if they fall upon the neighborhood of the good, out commercial Samaritans that have ante-tited em in seitlement, and pay them a premium, it upon improved but unimproved lots and lands the contemplated new seitlement. Let us see ow it works. One mile square will be divided to village lets, of which each original purchaser ow it works into village lets, of which each original purchaser is to have four acres to sub-divide or sell at his pleasure to each new comer, at an enhanced valuation, and here is the error of the scheme.—
These lots will be increased in value, they say, and the new comer's necessities must be taxed to pay for the increase; but the increase is his, the value being no greater until he come, and the benefit accrues solely to those holding the most central or best business lots for a long time, and for all time mostly. Well, the increased value is paid to the fortunate holder, and he who pays it taxes it back upon the whole community there sattled, in the price of his wares or occurasettled, in the price of his wares or occupa-tion; and some two or three dozen of the first settlers grow rich and spoil their descendants, from the pickings they get out of those who come after and went with them into the wilder-ness to obtain a subsistence through industry and the ownership of land. The scheme has but

little ment but as a commercial one-as a specu-

lation should it succeed, and is calculated to retard the benign project of the freedom of the public lands, now so happily in vogue—for our spaculating Solons in Congress will hold back if can anticipate a "stay of proceedings" in the public mind upon the question of free lands in the West, and they who project this scheme are enemies in disguise, or in ignorance to the next step in progress, and of fulfillment of our democratic Declaration of Independence. I suggested to the meeting neld for this project, that they might approach to something like justice in their scheme if the mile square reserved for a business center should be sold after this manner, to wit Let every party holding land within it sell, it they should choose to, to the highest bidder, they should choose to, to the highest bidder, but after deducting what the plot sold cost them, with interest, if just—pay the balance into a common treasury for the common expenses of the township schools, &c. and the same by mill sites water privileges, &c.; then would they who were jointly interested in the settlement receive the benefit in common, as they would give the increased value in common. eed there be any increased value to lots of unoccupied ground, because necessity drives a man to flee from an old to seek, a livelihood in a community new to him. Cain was the first man that built cities, and likewise the first man to commit a murder upon his brother man—a thing very common now-a-days among spirits of the commercial order. William J. Young. ommercial order. New-York, July 24, 1851

# FROM TEXAS.

From the N. O. Delta, 16th.

Gen. Houston and his family have been on a visit to Galveston—the first in five years. He made them a speech, and they entertained him and his family at a ball. The greetings and courtesies, on both sides, seemed warm and sincere.

The Indian Commission—We learn from the Western Teron, of the 26th ult., that Messrs. Todd, Campbell and Temple, United States Indian Commissioners for Texas and New-Mexico, are preparing to leave for Washington City, with a view to closing the business of the Commission. The cause of their departure, before consummating the important duties assigned them, is given in the following paragraph, which we extract from the Texan's article on the subject:

subject:
"This step on their part, we learn, has proceeded from the acts of the last Congress, in omitting to increase the appropriation granted at a previous session, which omission disables them from executing crease the appropriation granted at a previous session, which omission disables them from executing all the purposes contemplated by the act creating the Commission, and from the recent reorganization of the Indian Department, by which the powers herecofore exercised by Commissioners in the formation of treaties with the Indians, have been transferred to Indian Agents, and officers of the Indian Burean. In this unexpected state of the case, the Commissioners deem their resignation to be the only proper course for them to pursue."

The San Antonio Ledger of the 3d inst., says:
"The agents of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad Company are industriously prosecuting their labors in procuring subscriptions in land. Within two days they have procured subscriptions to about 50,000 acres as its present cash value."

Rich.—The following is the concluding paragraph of the circular of Dr. T. A. Grant, who is a candidate for representative in Austin county, addressed to the voters of that county.

"To conclude, I have earnestly to request that those who ran their property to Texas to avoid paying their just debt, will please not to support me.

"To conclude, I have earnestly to request that those who ran their property to Texas to avoid pay-ing their just debts, will please not to support me. If I cannot be sent to the Legislature by the votes of honest men, I won't go."

# A Fraud upon the Revenue.

To the Editor of The Tribune : Allow me to call the attention of the Anow the to can the public, to a fraud committed upon the revenue in the importation of Corks and Corkwood. I give the facts: Root Beer Corks are sold here at 30 cts. per

gross. The expense of making them is as follow:
31 lbs. of Cork, worth in Sicily or Portugal
6 cents \$\beta\$ lb. 21 cents.
Wages for a Gross of Corks 31
Profit of manufacture. 31

Now, Sir, I want to know where are commission, freight and duty to come from, if the arti-cle can be sold at 30 cents a gross. Put the price of Corkwood at 4 cents, how can it pay duty! The thing is impossible. The revenue must be defrauded by means of false invoices. 243 Elizabeth-st. Yours, M.

#### The Central Railroad Conspiracy Trial. Correspondence of the Buffalo Express. ADRIAN, Friday, July 18, 1851.

Correspondence of the Bullato Express.

Anglan, Friday, July 18, 1831.

This case will probably be given to the Jury next week. Even at this stage of the trial, it is of course impossible to predict with certainty the verifiet of the Jury. It is however quite probable, that every one of the defendants will be acquitted. The indetiment you will bear in mind, charges the prisoners with a conspiracy to burn the Depot.

More than the result of the trial I have intimated—it is not unlikely, that the defendants' testimony will establish the conclusion in unprejudiced minds, that the agents of the Centrial Railroad themselves conspired to hatch a conspiracy—that they were conspirators against weak minded and passionate men, to stimulate them to the commission of felonies—that they conspired to furnish criminals for the altar of a greedy justice. I forbear now to make any comment upon such a result of the trial. It is a matter of too grave consequence to be made the subject of guesswork, or of speculation, and a just Journalism will ever proceed, if possible upon oscertained facts.

The literal Asteritor of the 19th inst, reports the

work, or of speculation, and a just Journalism will ever proceed, if possible, upon ascertained farts.

The Detroit Advertiser of the 19th inst. reports the proceedings of Saturday, the thirty-seventh day of the trial of the persons indicted for conspiracy, &c. For two days a great number of witnesses were examined to impeach the testimony of Henry Phelps, one of the leading witnesses for the prosecution, and they all concurred in declaring that they would not believe him under oath. Just at the close of the session on Saturday afternoon, the Court asked if the defense could give a reasonable guess as to when they would get through, and Messrs. Seward and Frink said that they would close the defense on Tuesday, and perhaps Monday next. The prosecution rested their case after swearing and examining 97 waresses. The defense had, up to Saturday last, examined 121, making a total of 218 sworn and examined upon the merits.

Smuggling .- An argument in favor of effect, that under the existing state of timings, and us-position for smuggling has been eradicated from im-porters. The cry is, give them a low tariff and thus prevent their becoming the recipients of fraudulently obtained wares. But the truth is, that foreign coun-tries, in their zealous anxiety to encourage exporta-tion, have opened the door to a new system of fraud, which presses directly upon our own laborers. The French Government, by a wise provision for their countries are a liberal bounty more many arti-French Government, by a wise provision for their own citizens, pay a liberal bounty upon many articles manufactured for exportation. Among these articles is the one of blankets, and upon every invoice of these goods, proven to be exported, the Government pay a domestic premium of 20 per cent. The manner in which this liberality is perverted to a degree, ensuring the destruction of manufacturies of our land is simple, and has been exhibited in a recent case called to our notice. A French manufacture of blankets lately consigned to this market an invoice of his manufactured articles to the value of 60,000 france. Upon this, which must be taken here as the true market price of his commodities, he receives an export premium of 20 per cent. or 12,000 francs in ready money. When the goods reach this port, they are entered at a valuation of 30,000 francs and passed at 30 per cent, import duty, or, in other words, 9,000 francs are paid to our Government—leaving the balnes are paid to our Government-leaving the bal-ce in the foreigner's favor of 3,000 frames, which receives from his own Government to ensure he receives from his own Government to ensure him an airst loss by competition with our mechanics. Now this is no fancy sketch, but a stern reality, which has been and is being, carried on at our Custom House to the manifest injury of our mechanics; and if it be thus with the one article of blankets, is it not reasonable to conclude that it is practised and encouraged by a wise and considerate Government. Still, there are men who expect our mechanics to compete with a class of foreigners, who are not only protected by their own Government, but are encouraged to fraud in order to ensure a heavy profit upon their manufactured articles. Can such delusions long endure! [N. Y. Leader.] (N. Y. Leader.

THE COUNTRY CROPS, &c .- We are hap-The Country Crops, &c.—We are happy to report that the crops in Frankin County never looked better. We do not raise much Wheat, but the crop has been a superior one. Outs are ripening, and are very heavy. We have never seen finer fields than can be seen from the plank road between Columbus and Worthington. Corn bids fair to be very abundant. Some fields are late, but the growth is very bixuriant and the usual season will give a very heavy yield. We have a large amount of very excellent Corn land in this County, and our Corn crop is an important item to our farmers.

We regret the total destruction of Apples and Peaches by the frosts last Spring. During our ride we did not see an Apple or Peach. The orchards look fourishing but the fruit is not there.

(Ohio State Journal.

We are informed that twelve students of Dartmouth College, some of them members of the senior class, and one a son of President Lord, have been dismissed for riotous conduct at St. Johnsbury, Vt., where a large number of them went to witness a display of fre-works on the Monday following the 4th.

[New-Hampshire Patriot.

The Woonsocket Patriot contradicts the story that a Mr. Green had been assaulted by a robber near that village, and struck him a blow which probably proved fatal. There is no truth in the re-port.

#### THE MORMONS. Emigration-Return of President Orson Pratt

-Miscellaneous Items. The Frontier Guardian, edited by Orson Hyde, gives some further intelligence from the Mor

The steamer Statesman, from St. Louis, arrived at Kanesville Landing, Iowa, on the 20th inst. having on board a company of Saints, under the care of El-der Alexander Robbins, late President of the St. Louis Conference. Among the passengers, says the Guardian, were President Orson Pratt from the Brit ish Isles, his lady and family, en route for the Valley, in good health and spirits. Silas P. Barnes, Esq., from Boston, lady and family. Eider James McGaw, one of our missionaries from Texas, and our celebrated French missionary, William Howell, and family. The latter is the gentleman who was so very successful in making converts crossing the Allantic

ily. The latter is the gentleman who was so very successful in making converts crossing the Atlantic on board the ship Olympus, while on their way from Liverpool to New-Orienns. We are informed that there were only fifty-two passengers on board the Olympus, who did not belong to the Church, with the exception of the captain and crew, and out of that number fifty were baptized into the Church before they arrived at New-Orieans, and no less singular is a circumstance that occurred on the Statesman after her arrival here, her cooks and deck hands left her, preferring rather to be teamsters across the plains for the Mormons, and have their society in fair Utah, than remain any longer as cooks and deck hands on

preferring rather to be teamsters across the plains for the Mormons, and have their society in fair Utah, than remain any longer as cooks and deck hands on the muddy waters of the Missouri.

The Robert Campbell arrived on Wednesday, the 21st, at the same place with a large company of Saints from England, Scotland, &c. under the watchcare and direction of Elder George D. Watt, our able Phonographic writer and lecturer. A goodly number of both companies are destined for the Valley of the Great Sait Lake this season, and the balance will remain in this and surrounding counties of Western lows for the time being, to raise wheat, corn. potatoes, &c. Samuel Bird, assisted by Thomas Wilson and John Hawkins, brought a company of thirty-six persons from Cleveland, Ohio, eight of whom remained in St. Louis, being unable to proceed any further on their journey for the want of means. All the Saints who have got this far on their journey seem to be anxious to get to the end of it, but the weather being so very unfavorable for the last ten days, they canxious to get to the end of it. but the weather being so very unfavorable for the last ten days, they are compelled to lie on their oars a short time much ugainst their will.

Our latest accounts from the Elk Horn River are

our latest accounts from the last from Aver are rather more favorable than those contained in our last. Hen A W. Babbitt and company had left the place, where they were surrounded by water on the Island, but met with some loss. Mr. Babbitt had the greater part of his paper damaged by water getting into his wagon-beds. Our readers will recollect that this is the paper he brought to Kanesville, to start in opposition to us, to vindicate his character, which he considered was in no small degree tangished.

character, which he considered was in ho shall degree tarnished.

The last accounts received from Mr. B. and company say, that they were at, or near the Loupe Fork of the Platte, prosecuting their journey as well as they could. Upon the authority of an Oregon Emigrant, who returned to this place a few days since, we here say, that three emigrants were drowned at, or near the Eik Horn, while attempting to cross some stonets, also one was struck, dead by hightning, but sloughs also, one was struck dead by lightning, but the names of those drowned, and the latter, we have

not yet learned.

The Church emigration from this place this season, has got along remarkably well, circumstances considered. We have not heard of any accidents or losses, sustained by any of them, upon the whole, we have every reason to believe that the adverse circumstances they have been placed in at first, will only render them more submissive, and more patient the reat of the lowerer. he rest of the journey.

Elder Hyde has promulgated the "Editor's Comnandments," of which the VIth is as follows

6. Thou shalt neither touch handle or read, the exchanges without permission, for they are sent to the office for the editor's benefit, and be not over anxious to obtain the news prior to the regular issue, lest he send thee empty away, and thou be esteemed a laterary Review.

a Laterary Pauper.
SETTING TYPE IN G. S. L. CITY.—Dr. Willard Richards, Editor of the Descret News, says in one of his leaders, that it costs him \$1 20 a thousand to get type set in that remote region.

#### MINNESOTA. The Sioux Treaty.

The Editorial Correspondence of the

St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer gives the following account of the negotiations for a Treaty with the Sioux Indians, at Traverse des Sioux :

Indians, at Traverse des Sioux:

Weshesday, July 9.— News came to camp this morning, that about the 20th instant, all the upper Sissetons, and the Cut-Heads, residing in the remote buffaloranges of the northwest, would be here, numbering in all, 3,000 or 4,000 people. This is deemed rather alarming news, both on account of the long time to elapse before the Treaty, and because it for brodes the rapid destruction of all the supplies of provision at Traverse des Sioux. It is utterly impessible to make a Treaty, until all the various bands are represented here. are represented here.

July 11, 1851.—This was an eventful day in camp.

July 11, 1851.—This was an eventful day in camp. More news arrived of the approach of large numbers of the remote bands. It is no small matter to assemble the entire people of a vast extent of country like this, which is inhabited by scattering bands, destitute of food, and without roads to travel—a country larger than the whole State of Pennsylvania, or Virginia or New-York. Meantime, our able Commissioners are losing no opportunity of conciliating the bands that are present, and informing themselves of their condition and expectations.

About noon, the marriage of David Farribault with Nancy Winona McClure, took place in the marquee of the Commissioners, in the presence of all the party of the camp, and of several friends of the parties to be married.

be married.

After the wedding, all went to dine together, and after dinner, toosts and speeches, appropriate to the occasion, flowed freely. Among the toasts given, was one by Joseph La Prumbouse, one of the oldest and most intelligent pioncers of the Valley of the

was one by Joseph Leading the Valley of the St. Peters, as follows

"Col. Lea, the able and sagacious head of the Indian Department of our Government—We thank him for the special favor he has shown us in coming so far to see us, and Indian and white man alike trust that he and Gov. Ramsey will treat us to a good treaty." To which Col. Lea responded in a neat special.

It would gratify the future historian who shall artic the annals of Minnesola, when our mission of pioneering shall long have ended, could be behold Traverse de Sioux as we now see it, a feeble outpost far in the savinge wilderness, occupied by the missionary families and a trader or two, but with a temfar in the savage wilderness, occupied by the inissionary families and a trader or two, but with a temperary population of about 30 persons here for purposes connected with the treaty, on their way to attend public worship at the little mission school house, which the writer, with another, is allowed to use for a bedroom during the treaty, the rear of it being used for the Mission storeroom—a building which seems convertible to as many uses as a factory sheet on a canal boat, which, after being slept in, is used for a towel, and then spread for a table-cloth. Religious exercises in the morning in English, by Rev. Mr. Williamson of the Little Crow Mission, and in the afternoon in Dakoia, by Rev. Mr. Riggs of the Lacqui Parle Mission, were attended by all the officers of the Commission, and nearly all of our camp. Dr. Williamson gave us a very interesting biography of the lamented Mr. Hopkins.

In the afternoon several Indians were present to hear preaching, singing, and prayer in their own langurge. The mission at Lac qui Parle, has had a decidedly favorable influence on the habits and conduct of that band. On returning to our camp, we saw upon the first ridge back of our tents, a far-extending multitude of Indians, along the brow of the hill, with the sky for a background, who were intently witnessing a pantomine or dramatic exhibition of Indian warfare. The warrior with his ride was seen stealing along in ambush, and creeping stealthily up toward the unsuspecting inmates of his enemy's

tealing alorg in ambush, and creeping stealthily up-ward the unsuspecting inmates of his enemy's dge, fiting, and charging and firing again many lodge, firing, and charging an initial systems in succession, dropping into the grass while loading his rifle, retreating, taking scalps from his failer lices, bearing off his wounded courade from the fight upon his shoulder, as "Eneas the old Anchises bore," the taking of a prisoner away into capchises bore," the taking of a prisoner away into capchises bore,"

the fight upon his shoulder, as Lineas and our chises bore." the taking of a prisoner away into captivity, and all the peculiar and revolting details of liddish warfare, were represented with a fidelity that seemed to delight the boxes occupied by the Redmen, and to disgust the pit occupied by ourselves.

It will be two weeks to morrow morning since we reached here. Our sufferings have not been light. The bardship upon Col. Lea, of the commission, must be severe. Indeed, nothing but a sense of the vital importance of the treaty, could content us to endure all these things with patience.

The St. Paul Democrat states that several Fort Snelling solidiers had been discharged on the same grounds as in the previous case. The question of the Judge's pirisoletion in these cases is now before the Supreme Court of the Territory. Several of the discharged solidiers were retaken and conveyed back to the Fort as deserters. The solidiers complain that they are required to labor a large portion of the time as farmers, while they were enlisted to serve as solidiers, and that therefore, their contract of enlistment has been violated.

We warren Fee, has been appointed chief

diers, and that, therefore, their contacts of ment has been violated.

W. W. Warren. Esq., has been appointed chief conductor for the removal of the Chippawa Indians to Sandy Lake. They are now seathered chiefly over the north-western part of Wisconsin. Mr. Warren holds by election, the position of chief of the Chippewa half-breeds. He is the Chippewa historian, and has great influence with that tribe.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON .- The Courier Health of Charleston.—The Courier of the 21st says: "For the information of our friends abroad, we state that Charleston is, at this period, in the enjoyment of as great a degree of health as porhaps ever blessed any city of equal population. The weather, it is true, is warm, but seasonable. The thermometer keeps well up to the mark, but seldom ventures to overtop the figure of 90, which is a very bearable temperature. The sea-breezes prevent the seething and close atmosphere from weakening and electrating our can't go-to-watering-place inhabitionts, who look so fresh and rosy and healthful as to put to shame the returned secker after pleasure abroad, who has undergone the fatigue of traveling for what can never be found away from 'sweet home.'"

# By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. From Washington.

The Robbery from the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mr. Spaulding, charged with receiving stolen copper from the Navy Yard, has been admitted to bail in \$1,000. Wilburn, charged with the same offense, has forfeited his recognizance and "vamosed." Important Railway Proceedings at Pittsburg

PITTSBURG, Thursday, July 24.

Last night the Common Council of this city had
the subject of repealing the ordinance giving the
Pennsylvania Railroad the right to pass through
Liberty-st under consideration.

Mr Riddle offered the following as a substitute.

Mr Riddle offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:

\*Rasolved.\* That a Committee of ten members select three of the Common Council, to be appointed to confer with the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to inquire into the expediency of modifying the right granted to the said Company by an ordinance of Jone 13, 1848, to layralis, as in Liberty-sit, to the river, and that the said Committee report at the next regular meeting of the Council.

Messrs Riddle, Harper and Young, were appointed such Committee.

Mr. Harper offered the following resolutions in regard to the Pittsburg & Steuhenville Railroad, which were passed by acclamation:

gard to the Pittsburg & Steubenville Railroad, which were passed by acclamation:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That a direct Railroad connection between Pittsburgh and Steubenville and the Indiana Railroad, by means of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad, presents the best means by which these efforts direct trade from our city can be sufficiently counteracted.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That such connection with Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, which passes through the center of the State of Ohio, has connected with all great lines of Railroad passing through that State, will open the shortest and best channel of commerce between the East and West, and will constitute this city a dejot to an immense commerce that will otherwise be directed to other channels.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That by a direct Railroad between Steubenville and Pittsburg, all Oho roads may communicate with Philadelphia by the best route; and by the same route a channel is opened, by which Philadelphia may counted the Western trade, while keering faith with Alleghamy Counting establish the great Depo's of Commerce within this Commonwealth.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, therefore\*\*, That the Select and Common Counting the County of the County of Common County of the County of the County of Common County of the County of the County of Common County of the County of the County of Common County of the County of the County of Common County of the County of the County of Common County of the County of the County of Common County of the County of the County of County of Common County of the County of the County of County

commonwealth.

Resolved, therefore, That the Select and Common Councils do recommend to the cutzens of Pittsburg a prompt, citive and general support of the Pittsburg and Steuben-like Endread, and do also recommend that enterprise to e favor and support of the authorities and citizens of hiladelphia.

Markets. Nozyotk, July 23.
Wheat is quite plenty and selling at \$21 a \$5.

# BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Fire. - About 21 o'clock vesterday mornng a fire broke out in the Grocery and Provision store of Messrs. Huntley & Palmer, corner of Washington and York sts. The contents were damaged by fire and water to the extent probably of \$600 or \$800. which is fully covered by insurance in the Grocers' Mutual Insurance Company in Wall-st. The upper portion of the building is occupied by a widow lady named Shourt, and Mr. L. McCormick. Their loss, however, is trifling.

### LABOR MOVEMENTS. New-York City Industrial Congress.

SECOND YEAR.... 7TH SESSION.
SUPREME COURT ROOM, NEW CITY HALL, 
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1851. 
RESULT OF CORRESPONDENCE—REPORT UPON THE PARK

DUESTION-DEBATES, ETC. ETC. Daniel Willis, Vice-President, took the

Paniel Willis, Vice-President, took the chair, and Henry A. Guild, Secretary, called the roll and read proceedings of last meeting.

Delicates.—Mr. George P. Clark and Mr. Wm. H. Lindsey, from the "Engineer's Institute," presented their credentials and were admitted.

Letters —The Corresponding Committee here read letters of inquiry and congratulation from Joliet, Ill., and elsewhere, in relation to the spread of reformatory sentiments and issues, and the Committee were directed to respond to them.

Messrs. Barr and Young from the ma-REPORTS — Messrs. Barr and Young from the ma-pority of the Committee upon the subject of the con-templated new or "Up Town Park," presented the following Report, which on being received was de-

iemplated new or "Up Town Park," presented the following Report, which on being received was debated and adopted.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the contemplated "Up Town Park," report, that they have been unable to ascertain the parties definitively interested in this proposed speculation, without devoting more time to the examination, than would be consistent with their other imperative business engagements, and further, that the original petition, which has been published in the daily papers, and may be found in The Tribane, affords the information on the subject required, as to what interest, dictated the movement.

Your Committee would further report that the act recently passed authorizing the Common Council to purchase the Park, makes it obligatory on the district immediately interested to pay one-half of the expense of said Park, leaving the whole City to pay the balance, and thus in a certain degree obviate, the objections at first reised against the scheme.

Your Committee, however, believe that if the City Fathers really wish to accommodate the people in the selection of Parks, they would better accomplish it by purchasing vacant squares in the more thickly populated districts. One-half the sum this Park would cost, will, expended this way, give us better a commodations than would the creation of the proposed new Park, and bring to our doors the blessings proposed, instead of sending the people in scarch of them semi-occasionally for the space of three months. They think, likewise, that in all future time them semi-occasionally for the space of three months. They think, likewise, that in all future time months should be associated with conveniences for bathing, that the body politic may be washed as well as aired, and that other meritorious improvements should be superadded—such as conveniences for a draight of cold water, favoring temperanics, and, not inharmoniously therewith, all such other improvements as tend to cement the interests and hopes of the people. They can only esteem such improvements tolerable, in any event, in so far as they benefit the whole and lean to the welfare of that many upon whom the burden of their expense must fall. And they cannot refrain from expressing the hope and desire, that in all after projects of this kind, that reference shall be had to the measure of value that the people of the entire City will have in the rise of lands and lots, whether real or assumed, in the neighborhood of such Parks and elsewhere. Nor would they fall to remark, that justice to the many can never be attained or approached, unless the future rise in the value of the unimproved lots of the City is made to enure to the benefit of its people, either by a taxation upon them, as a common fund for the common good, equivalent to an interest upon the assumed rise in value of them, or by lot limitation laws and a sale of them to those who will improve them, or by a purchase of them at their present or ruling value on the part of the City, and the subsequent leasing of them to builders upon them at such rates as their increasing value will warrant from time to time, from whence to create a fund for the support of the unfortunate and those necessarily thrown out of employment from the unregulated nature of commercial States and the rapid increase of machinery to perform the labors of communities.

WM V BARR. Committee.

\*\*MM J YOUNG\*\*, \*\*Committee\*\*.

\*\*MM J YOUNG\*\*, \*\*Committee\*\*.

\*\*MM J YOUNG\*\*, \*\*Committee\*\*. bathing, that the body politic may be washed as well

WM. V. BARR.

New-York, John 22, 1831.

Mr. James S. Smith objected to the adoption of the report. The Park was the offspring of the speculating jobbers in human misery of Wall-st. who expected, by taxing the laborers of the city, under color of public spirit and improvement, a sum sufficient to put it in condition to reap thereafter millions, of money in the rise of land, that would thence be held to have occurred, and in rents, while nine parks of the people who would have to pay for the Park and this rise of property in high rents, would but seldom be enabled to reach or see it, from poverty and want of time to spend, while those who did not pay for it, but lived upon the labors of the many, without equivalents in return, would enjoy it. It was too remote from the center, too: one entire Ward that would be heavily assessed for it being four miles from it at the nearest. As he understood the law, Wards 17, 18 and 19 were to pay one half the expense of the Park, and the 17th was not within a cannon shot of it.

Mr. Earr said the report was the best the Committee could make for the emergency, and corrected Mr.

tee could make for the emergency, and corrected Smith in relation to the 17th Ward's probable as ment. Wards 12, 16, 11 and 19 were to bear one proportion to proximity of property, and the rest of

ment. Wards 12, 16, 11 and 19 were to bear one-min in proportion to proximity of property, and the rest of the City the balance, in the same proportion, and a nice, hair-splitting project it was.

Er. Young knew little as to the particular incidents of the thing, and had signed the report in the spirit of compromise. The expense would be at the cost of the many, as usual, and the pleasure and the profits of the scheme pars to the few, and to the real estate holders of that part of the City, and in the enhanced price of rents and land all over the City. We should never attain exact justice in such matters, but the benefits of the Park and the increased valuation of land thence arising, after deducting the assessments for its creation, and the value of the land in and near it at the time, ought to be the blessing of the many, and justice would never be done while the spirit of speculation was allowed to render the ownership of the natural elements and the natural and necessary growth of the population, the means and the justiacation of wrong to the people, it was the fable of the spider again, taxing the fly in body and soul, life and limb, for the fatality of falling into the net he had himself set for him!

UNITIMED BUSINESS.

The preamble and resolutions of Mr. Crowly in-

himself set for him !

UNPINISHED BUSINESS.

The preamble and resolutions of Mr. Crowly introduced and discussed at the last meeting, in relation to industrial Home Associations, came up again for consideration.

Mr. Crowly deprecated hostile action upon the part of this Congress against these Homestead organization.

tions. He did not fully see that sound objections could arise against them from the fact that intervening lands would rise in value in consequence and interested to speculators. This land would rise in value with or without them. Neither was it true that this rise would be more rapid in consequence of them, because those who built at a distance from the City would constantly increase as railroads should be built in every direction to accommodate them, and thus cheapen rents in the cities.

Mr. Maitby thought that the object of the resolutions was to have the Congress father existing land and building associations, whose tendencies were to

Mr. Mality thought that the object of the resolu-tions was to have the Congress father existing land and building associations, whose tendencies were to stimulate monoplies and accumulate wealth for the few, and he did not confide in them.

Mr. Barr contended that these Associations had never shown any sympathy with Land Reformers-that speculation was the sole object of them—lots costing \$70 originally, now being rated at \$250 to

costing \$70 originally, now being rated at \$250 to \$2.000 cach.

Mr. Barr then entered into a history of speculations upon land, and their effects. He did not blame these men; it was lawful to steal as long as stealing was profitable and legal, and yet it was our duty to render it unfashionable to do so as soon as possible. But the design of these men was not for one in ten to settle upon their lots, but to induce others to do so, or to sell out as fast as a fictitious rise in value would render it possible and profitable. Other schemes were resorted to where the prepayments were collected and let out at usurious interest to "greenhorns," and at rates per cent, that caused them to fail in the end and sacrince the time and money expended over and above the sums borrowed for building purposes and to the enrichment of Wall-streeters.

Mr. Kevser gave a history of the first Association, No. 1, and stated that the President of that Association had said the men he most dreaded, were Land Reform-

Sir Nevser gave a history of the first Association, No. 1, and stated that the President of that Association had said the men he most dreaded, were Land Reformers. He then gave a notice that a moeting had been called at Grand-street Hail for organizing a settlement upon the Public Lands.

Mr Marsh favored to some extent these Homestead Organizations, and wished that every man in the city would get a sub-city lot and home, where at a moderate expense he could have the same accommodation that he would have to pay two to three hundred dollars for in the city.

Mr. Smith went into objections against Homestead villages, from the well known fact that the expenses attending them were equal at least through the costs of travel, insurance and loss of time, to city houses.

Mr. Crowly spoke of the beneficial results that would arise to the Workingmen by securing houses, and reaging, as long as the city of land monopoly did exist, the rise of soil, instead of this rise nuring to a class solely, as in the case of the Astors, the Lorioris, the Whitneys, the Townsends, &c., while those not successful, will fall into the Land Reform ranks.

Mr. Smith, of the Eleventh Ward, described the

Mr. Smith, of the Eleventh Ward, described the

mr. Smith, of the Eleventh Ward, described the increase of value of land by these schemes, and acknowledged he had taken lots within them in view of such rise, and for speculation, as no doubt did thousands of others, but he was a Land Reformer still, and did not like this Congress to indorse these schemes, as it would bring reproach upon it to do so. Dr. Young did not look upon these schemes as so obtoxions to criticism. The human mind and heart of the age were struggling in every direction to solve the Social problem—"How shall we live well and not destroy our fellows by our enjoyment!" and nothing was more like human nature than the supposed imperfections of these Industrial Associations, and we should be tolerant of all and each other. He thought, however, their tendencies were good, while none would rejoice more than he that the men interested in them should come up to the Land Reform platform. They stimulated, however, the inquiry. "How shall I get a home!" now spreading over the land, and the more that cry was heard, the sooner would the more humane and enlightened come to the conviction that there was a practical and inexcusable mjustice in the legislation that allowed the greedy few to anticipate the increasing wants of the many, and forestall by monopoly, the value of that that has no radue, only because the power exists to withhold it from the multitude. He thought, too, these sub-city villages would tend to break up and defeat menopoly by the readiness with which Railroad that has no value, only because the power exists to withhold it from the multitude. He thought, too, these sub-city villages would tend to break up and defeat monopoly by the readiness with which Radroad facilities would spring up here and there and extend to them, but there was no staying the progress of Land Reform measures and doctrines, they had become the religion of the age, and the country would perish without them, they were the half-way-house between extremes.

Mr. Guild here introduced, as a substitue for Mr.

Arrenes.

Mr Guild here introduced, as a substitue for Mr. Croly's, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which, on being read, were accepted by Mr. C. and adopted as the sentiment of the Congress.

Whereas, The Industrial Congress of the City of New-York, senable of the constantly increasing rates demanded for house rout in sea, port cities, especially in the City of New-York; and senable, too, that should such rates continue to increase in the same rath for the custing ten pears, that they have during the fast ten, (without a corresponding increase in the prices paid for labor—of which, however, there is no hope or prospect.) the laboring classes will be compelled generally, if not altogether, to accept such conveniences of habitation as are afforded by courts and alleys, garrets and ceilins. And

Whereas, While we deprecate, and are strongly opposed to all schemes and organizations, whose tendency is to create speculation in lands—of right the common property of ALL—we appreciate the importance, and acknowledge the duty of the Son of Toil, to adopt such measures, and parses such coorse of action, as to him shall seem best calculated to connernet and obviate the evils arising from misapphed expital, and to avert the calamities of its encroachments—Therefore, be it.

Resolved, That we are favorably impressed with the idea and commend its consideration to others, of the organization of Associations, having for their end the securing to the industrial classes the comforts and blessings of a home. Resolved, That we are favorably impressed with the idea and commend its consideration to others, of the organization of Associations, having for their end the securing to the industrial classes the comforts and blessings of a home. Resolved, That we are favorably impressed with the idea and commend its considerations to others, of the organization of a for as they approve of the principles of the Land and Building Associations now in existence in our City, execpt in a of a far as they approve of the principles of the

Mr. Kingsley offered the following, which on mo-

All Rings of the Committee have power to get 500 circulars printed for the use of the Committees and members of the Congress, with a view the better to increase the number of delegations in the Congress.

Adjourned. Wm. J. Young, Reporter Ind. Cong.

#### News from the Selkirk Settlement. From the St. Paul (Min.) Democrat

Our readers will remember an interesting account we published in February last of the arrival of a dog train and mail, under charge of two voyageurs, from Selkirk, away up North in the British
Possessions, between five and six hundred miles from
St Paul. One of the voyageurs, Jas. Mc Kay, a very
intelligent and noble specimen of a Northman, arrived here on Saturday, 20 days from Selkirk. He
brought down Capt. V. Foss, of the British Army, who
has been three years at Fort Gary, and now returns
to England. They came with two Red Rive Carts
and six horses. The crops at Red River le ked remarkably well when they left. The Spring ad been
earlier than usual. There had not been an xcess of
rain nor high waters, like those of last sease.a. They
raise large crops of barley, oats, spring wheat, potaof a dog train and mail, under charge of two voys rain nor high waters, the those of insteads. They raise large crops of barley, oats, spring wheat, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, beets, melons, onions and all kinds of garden vegetables that grow in temperate latitudes. The corn crop is not relied upon—it is a precarious crep, though raised in every garden for table use.

ble use. The Scotch Presbyterians are erecting a church building. They expect a clergyman from Canada.— Mr. McKay will take him up. He is expected here

building. They expect a clergyman from Canada.—Mr. McKay will take him up. He is expected here shortly.

The population of Selkirk Settlement is about 7,000 including Indians. They enjoy good health and are rapidly improving in circumstances.

Capt. Foss thinks that if the facilities for emigration to that region were greater, that the population would increase rapidly from that source. The ice in the rivers disappeared early in April. They plant early in May. They usually have frosts till the first of June, and again in September. The season is long enough to fully mature the crops. The rivers usually freeze over by the misdle of November.

The Oregon Emigrating Company, when left here some weeks ago, started from Selkirk on the 21st of June—were all in good health—had enjoyed a pleasant trip—were pleased with the route. At Selkirk they procured horses, carts, and provisions. They intended to follow James Sinchair's route to the head waters of the Columbia River. They will there dispose of their horses and carts, and go down the River in cances, to Oregon City. This is represented to the Pacific, as well as the most expeditions. If it were more generally known there would be a large amount of travel by that route.

The site of Parishna is about to be abandoned, it teins too much exposed to high water. A new town, another Saint, the town of St. Josephs, has been laid out by Mr. Kaitson, partner in the Fur Company, in a heautiful situation, at the foot of the Pembina mountains, about 20 miles from Pembina. Some buildings have already been erected—in all completed and in process of building, about a dozen. Mr. Kittson has a store there, and Rev. Mr. Bell-court his residence and chapel.

W. Ross, Esq., Sheriff of Selkirk, and a merchant there, arrived on Friday. He goes to St. Louis to purchase goods. Also Rev. Mr. Smithers, Episcopal

W. Ross, Esq., Shanif of Selkirk, and a merchant there, arrived on Friday. He goes to St. Louis to purchase goods. Also Kev. Mr. Smithers, Episcopal Missionary at upper Lake Winnepeg, who has been there 12 years, and now returns to England.

A SPUNKY "BLOOMER."-A young lady recently appeared at a ball in a neighboring city, dressed in short shirts and pants. The gentlemen arimiced her neat and comfortable dress, but several ladies accused her of being immodest. She turned

ar Insted her neat and comfortable dress, but several laddes accused her of being immodest. She turned to some of them whose dresses were quite low in the needs, and replied, "if you will pull up your dresses needs, and replied, "if you will pull up your dresses to a proper place about your needs, your skirts will frank no lower than mine 45%." (Hartford Times.

Dartmouth College occurs on Wednesday and a Dartmouth College occurs on Wednesday and Thursday next. It is expected that the exercises will be unusually interesting. Gea. Cushing and Judge Gilchrist are to deliver addresses before the interary societies. It is expected, we learn, that Home Daniel Webster will attend and make a speech at the annual Commencement dinner. This is the affecth anniversary of his graduation. [N. H. Pat.

TW OLIVER BROWN, a Soldier of the Revo-Let OLIVER BROWN, a Soldier of the Kevointion, died at Templeton on the 17th inst. Mr. Brown
was the last survivor of those who were engaged in
the fight at Concord, April 19, 1775. Mr. Brown
lived in Concord at that time, and when the alarm
was given that the regulars were coming to Concord,
he shouldered his musket and joined the companies
at Northbridge. He continued in pursuit of the
King's soldiers during the day and followed the re
treating troops as far as West Cambridge.

[Boston Atlas.]